

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL 12.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE,

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

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For Township officers, each \$1.00
For County " " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

BRUNO BUETTNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
Counties, Indiana. July 19, '68-y

Clement Doane,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to
him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office
in the Courier Building, on West Main street.

G. T. B. Carr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Office on the South side of the Public Square.
Sept 30, '68.

L. Q. DEBRULER. W. A. TRAYLOR.

DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Office on the South side of the Public Square.
March 20, '68-y

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER.

Attys at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Courts of DUBOIS
COUNTY.

Special attention given to the
Collection of Claims.

April 17, '68.

H. A. HOLTHAUS. M. S. MAVITY.

HOLTHAUS & MAVITY,

Attys at Law.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to collections
of money. Notary Public. Office on West Main St.
June 10th, 1870-41.

DR. W. M. DEMOTT

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens
of Jasper and vicinity.

He may be found at Dr. Weiman's office at all hours,
when not professionally engaged.
May 27th, 1870-60.

Reilly, Barger & Ferrebach.

Carpenters

AND

CABINET MAKERS

CORNER OF WEST AND McDONALD STREETS

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will give prompt attention to put-
ting up buildings in the best style,
and are always ready to make con-
tracts for work.

Cabinet making of all kinds prompt-
ly attended to, and a general assort-
ment of the best furniture kept on hand, and for sale at
reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Buchart's for-
mer stand. Jan 29, '69-y.

UNION BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

BY

GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER

On East Main Street, directly in front of the Court
House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always
on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short
notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts
and fruits for sale. Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug 4, '69-17.

Furniture! Furniture!

THE undersigned informs the
public that he has now, and
will constantly keep on hand,
or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashion-
able varieties of Furniture, such as—

Wardrobes.

Bureaus.

Bedsteads.

Tables.

Chairs.

and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He
respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line,
to call and examine his stock before purchasing else-
where, as he is confident he can please them, at his new
shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the
court-house.

November 19, 1867

JACOB ALLES.

Angel Foot-Falls.

BY R. W. EASTERBROOKS.

PITTER-PATTER on the carpet
Comes the sound of tiny feet,
And the blending of their foot-falls
Makes a melody complete.
I can hear it in the sun-light,
Then it seems a carol gay;
And they enter with the moon-beams,
But their joyous fairy lay
Changes to a soothing nocturn,
As the night succeeds the day.

Other people can not hear them.
It is granted me alone
To discern a precious presence
In each timid tripping tone.
Some have listened; but my wee ones
Shrink from strangers. So, you see,
Outside ears have never heard them;
They but come to comfort me.
I alone may know my darlings
By their foot-steps' melody.

One was taken while he studied
How alone to cross the room;
And I hear his timid stepping
Out into the mid-night gloom.
Now he totters. Insecurely
Dimpled feet have touched the floor,
And he falls, but angel brothers
Lift him, as in days before;
And again he ventures forward,
Pit-pat! pit-pat! o'er and o'er.

So I recognize each stepping
And though dear ones all have flown
From beyond my longing vision,
I am never quite alone.
Old and deaf to earthly soundings,
I can yet discern a strain
Keener hearings ne'er discover;
All their listening is vain!
And I know by every foot-fall
Earthly loss is heavenly gain.

The Manufacture of Chloroform.

According to the late Jas. Y. Simpson,
there is a single manufactory of chloro-
form, located in Edinburgh, which makes
as many as eight thousand doses a day,
or between two millions and three mil-
lions of doses every year—evidence to
what an extent the practice is now car-
ried of wrapping men, women, and chil-
dren in a painless sleep during some of
the most trying moments and hours of
human existence.

Rule or Ruin.

During the discussion which occurred
in the Senate on Saturday last, upon the
new naturalization law, now under con-
sideration in Congress, the Radicals
threatened civil war if the people should
see proper to select a Democrat to the
Presidency. Senator Drake made use
of the following remarkable language,
as reported by telegraph: "Sir, I say
here, that whenever the time comes that
this nation shall see clearly that the voice
of its legal voters has been overthrown
by this vote in the city of New York
(meaning the naturalized citizens,) then a
large portion of the voters will rise as
one man and declare that the man elec-
ted to the Presidency by that fraudulent
vote shall never take his seat as such,
and then will come the first real civil
war in this country."—[N. A. Ledger.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway
has earned, for the last two years, not
only the interest on its bonds and pre-
ferred stock, but also a sum equal to
three and a half per cent. on its common
stock. This money has been expended
judiciously in improving equipment.—
This year the new connections at Louis-
ville with the Southern network of rail-
roads promise a much larger increase.
Within two years the natural increase
of business over the road will enable
the company to pay six per cent., annual
dividends on the stock.

William Vanderbilt, Vice-Presi-
dent, and some Directors of the Central
Rail-road, ran an express train, lately,
from Rochester to Syracuse, 81 miles in
61 minutes—the fastest time, it is said,
ever made in America.

"MOTHER," said a little girl who was
engaged in making her doll an apron.
"I believe I shall be a duchess when I
get grown." "How do you ever expect
to become a duchess, my daughter?"
asked her mother. "Why by marrying a
dutchman, to be sure," the girl replied.

We recently met a grammarian,
says a California paper, who had just
made a tour through the mines, con-
juring, or rather cogitating, thus: "Posi-
tive mine; comparative, miner; super-
lative, minus!"

At Cuba, Illinois, two young ladies
went in bathing and were drowned.—
Girls should not go in swimming with-
out a buoy, or something that would not
let them sink. Where's the buoy that
wouldn't serve as a life-preserver?

A Southern newspaper describes
the daily life of the freedmen: "He gets
a melon, cuts it in two and scoops out
the inside; one-half he puts on his head,
he sits on the other half and eats the
middle."

"Another Richmond."

As an additional evidence of the HAR-
mony (?) prevailing in the radical party,
we publish, with great pleasure, the
following communication of Honorable
James Hughes, of Monroe county, an-
nouncing himself as an independent
candidate for Congress in the Sixth dis-
trict. Judge Hughes is now the radical
State Senator from the counties of Mon-
roe and Lawrence, having been elected
in 1868 over Mr. Mitchell, the democratic
nominee.

We need only add that since the ap-
pearance of Mr. Hughes' card the radi-
cal convention has nominated Moses P.
Dunn in that district. The race will be
between Dunn, the radical nominee;
Hughes the independent radical, and
Dan. Voorhees, Democrat. The com-
mon sense of everybody will determine
who will be elected. Voorhees will win
1,500 majority. Two years ago he had by
128. Think of it!—[Evansville Courier.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Announce me as a candidate for Con-
gress, in the Sixth district, BEFORE THE
PEOPLE. I do not wish to be elected, and
do not expect to be. I don't want any
office.

I desire no party nomination, because
it would entangle and embarrass me
in the discharge of public duty.

I would fain be a representative of the
people, responsible to them, and to them
alone.

I announce myself a candidate, how-
ever, in advance of party conventions,
to avoid the charge of "bolting," and
to authorize conventions, if they choose,
to instruct those who obey them to vote
for me.

Parties are the logical fruit of our
form of government. They are neces-
sary evils. But there comes a time in
the history of nations, in the transition
from one state of affairs to another,
when existing parties fail to be a safe
medium for the expression of the peo-
ple's will, or the promotion of the com-
mon good. That time with us, is now.
There must, and there will be, a re-or-
ganization of parties in this country. In
the meantime, we must look more to the
present and the future; the past is gone.

I desire to give those who believe in
the great administrative principles of the
democratic party, and who have not
separated from it, and those who, from
devotion to their country, have acted
with the republican party, without ap-
proving of its violations of the laws
and constitutions, State and National,
without accepting negro equality,
or trampling under foot our State
constitution, in its ratification, of which
class of men I am one. I desire to give
these an opportunity to be represented.
It may be but a beginning, but it is right,
and will be a step toward building up
the new and coming party, whatever
may be its name, that the times demand,
and that will surely come to save the
people from the evils which now afflict
them, entailed by civil war.

I shall make no laborious or system-
atic canvass. I have neither the time,
strength, nor the money, to comply
with usage in that particular. Neither
am I seeking success, but only the ex-
pression and triumph, or rather the in-
auguration of a different and better
mode of representing the true interests
of the people.

I will meet the voters of the district
when I can, if they, upon due notice,
choose to meet me.

I will advocate an equal and just tariff,
the repeal of the whole revenue system,
except an income tax, to be collected
through the State governments; the
payment of the principal of the five-
twenty bonds in the United States legal
tender notes (which includes the aboli-
tion of national banks,) and a national
convention to consider the propriety of
amending the constitution of the United
States. I would have the constitu-
tion and its amendments ratified or re-
formed by the direct will of a free peo-
ple, in time of peace, not on terms dic-
tated to prostrate States by Congress,
reacting on the other States, and estab-
lishing a central government with im-
perial powers, different from the one
framed by those who achieved our in-
dependence.

To those who may not hear me dur-
ing the canvass, this is, in brief, my ex-
position of principles; before those who
may happen to hear me, I will discuss
public affairs more at length, on the
same basis.

JAMES HUGHES.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 13, 1870.

A Mrs. KNUFE, in Leavenworth, a
few nights ago, was surprised at dis-
covering her husband in the arms of a
servant girl in the latter's bed. The girl
pretended to be asleep, and, on being
aroused, stared around in the extremity
of amazement, wondering how so large
a man could have climbed into her little
bed without awaking her. Result: Di-
vorce suit.

A young lady who was rebuked
by her mother for kissing her intended,
justified the act by quoting the passage:
"Whatsoever ye would that men should
do unto you, do ye so to them."

Newspapers in the United States.

Newspapers in the United States are
now so numerous that it is well nigh
impossible for any one to remember a
fraction of the list, and it is therefore
with pleasure that we note that George
P. Rowell and Co., publishers of
New York, have issued a new and com-
pletely revised edition of their News-
paper Directory. A trade so immense
as that of newspapers has had but little
attention called to it, and we have as a
people but very little knowledge of the
immense degree of capital required to
carry it on. Journalists, it is true, have
dilated much upon the dignity and the
value of the press, but have studiously
abstained from touching on material
considerations. It is the poetry, and not
the prose of newspaper life which at-
tracts the attention of our fraternity
generally. Yet even at this we hear
much untrustworthy gossip relating to
newspapers, and the public evidently
believes what is said of it. We propose
to supply our readers with some of the
plans we have extracted from this work,
perhaps supplemented by some things
out of our own knowledge.

The largest paper in the United States
is the New York "INDEPENDENT," and
it has also the largest advertising patron-
age of any weekly paper in the country.
It editor is the best paid of any editor
of a periodical other than daily. The
largest daily is either the New York
"Tribune" or the New York "Journal
of Commerce," which, it is difficult to
decide. The smallest daily is the "Ithaca
Leader," at Ithaca, New York. The
N. Y. Weekly and Bonner's "Ledger"
have each more than three hundred
thousand circulation, and exceed any
others in the U. States in this respect.—
Among the newspapers which are printed
with news the N. Y. Tribune and
Pomeroy's Democrat have the greatest
issue—about two hundred thousand each
—but, on the contrary some newspapers
in the South do not claim over one hun-
dred and twenty. The average circula-
tion of a weekly country paper in the
Western States is about six hundred and
fifty, in the South five hundred and fifty,
and in the East about nine hundred.—
There is a weekly country paper in Rhode
Island, however, which has a circulation
of over seven thousand. There is one
daily in New York which usually re-
ceives over eight hundred thousand dol-
lars a year from advertisements, and
there are two others which receive over
four hundred thousand. The total num-
ber of newspapers is 5,419, out of which
about five hundred and fifty are daily.—
Two hundred and fifty-eight German
newspapers are printed in the United
States and British Provinces, of which
about one-quarter come from Pennsylv-
vania; forty-eight are issued in French,
fifteen in the Scandinavian languages,
ten in Spanish, five in Dutch, four in
Italian, three in Welsh, two in Bohem-
ian, one in Russian and English, and one
in Chinese and English. San Francisco
has the greatest proportion of periodicals
published in foreign languages, al-
though the aggregate number is in this
proportion reversed. New York has six
German dailies, two French, and one
Scandinavian, besides twenty-three in
English. The highest salary paid to an
editor in America is ten thousand a
year; we would not dare to say how
small the lowest is.

For full information on these and other
topics we desire to recommend this
book. It has, in addition, a Newspaper
Rate-Book, giving the rates of advertis-
ing in all the prominent newspapers of
America, from which we learn that it
costs thirty dollars to insert an adver-
tisement one inch long in a certain New
York paper one time; and a number of
sketches of Men Who Advertise. Men
who advertise and make money by it
must of necessity know something, and
the story of their lives shows how they
gained such knowledge and such expe-
rience as to make their powers available.
Altogether this volume is useful both
for entertainment and for business.

CANVASS OF 1870.

Address of Democratic Senators
and Representatives.

The Democratic Senators and mem-
bers in Congress, at caucus held last
Thursday night, agreed upon an address,
which was on Friday signed and issued
as follows:

TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED
STATES, FRIENDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL,
ECONOMICAL AND HONEST GOVERNMENT:
The undersigned beg leave to call your
attention to the peculiar importance of
the elections which take place this year,
and respectfully to submit suggestions
for consideration. By the State Legis-
latures to be elected nearly one-third of
the United States Senate will be chosen,
and nearly all the members of the next
House of Representatives are to be elected
next fall. Upon the coming elections,
then, depends the question whether the
Democratic and conservative element in
the Senate shall be increased, and whether
that element shall have a majority of
Representatives in the House of Repre-

sentatives, and as a consequence, whether
we shall have a constitutional, econ-
omical and honest Government, or a
continuance of revolutionary, extrava-
gant, and wilful partisan rule; whether
we shall have a general, uniform, just
and constitutional legislation, with rea-
sonable taxation and frugal expenditure,
or an unconstitutional, partial, unjust
and class legislation, with oppressive and
unequal taxation and wasteful expendi-
ture. That we have strong reasons to
hope for a favorable result is plainly ap-
parent. The elections already held clearly
show that the tide of reform has set
in with a power that can't be resisted.—
Let no blunders be committed by the
friends of reform. If they do their duty
and act wisely, if they throw off all
apathy and act with vigor and steadiness,
there is every reason to hope their
efforts will be rewarded by success. Let
there be no dissensions about minor
matters; no time lost in the discussion
of dead wars; no manifestation of nar-
row or proscriptive feeling; no sacrifice
of the cause to gratify personal ambition
or resentment; and let the best men be
chosen for candidates, and we may hope
to see our country redeemed from mis-
rule. And in this connection we beg
leave to say a word to our fellow citizens
of the Southern States. Do not risk the
loss of Senators and Representatives by
electing men who can not take the test
oath, or who are under the disability
imposed by the fifteenth amendment.—
Whatever may be said as to the validity
of that amendment, or the test oath act,
you may rest assured that Senators elec-
ted by the voters of members of Legis-
latures who are held by the Radicals to
be thus disqualified, will not be permit-
ted to take their seats, and that members
of the House of Representatives thus
disqualified will also be excluded. It is
the plainest dictate of practical wisdom
not to incur any such risks. We hope
soon to see the day when all disabilities
will be removed, but in the meantime
we entreat you, do not lose the opportu-
nity to strengthen the Democratic and
conservative force in Congress, and the
possibility may, probability of obtaining
a majority in the next House of Repre-
sentatives, by putting it in the power of
our adversaries to overthrow and dis-
card year elections.

Signed—A. G. Thurman, of Ohio; W.
H. Hamilton, of Maryland; John H.
Johnson, of Virginia; Garrett Davis, of
Kentucky; Geo. Vickers, of Maryland;
John H. Stockton, of New Jersey; T. F.
Bayard, of Delaware; E. Casserly, of
California; Thomas C. McCreary, of
Kentucky; Willard Saulsbury, of Dela-
ware; and D. S. Norton, of Minnesota,
of the United States Senate, and by the
following members of the House of
Representatives: Samuel J. Randall,
Pennsylvania; George W. Woodward,
Pennsylvania; P. Van Trump, Ohio;
Stephen Archer, Maryland; R. J. Hal-
deman, Pennsylvania; John D. Styles,
J. Lawrence Getz, Pennsylvania; J. S.
McCormick, Missouri; Boyd Winchester,
Kentucky; W. E. Niblack, Indiana;
O. Cleveland, New Jersey; John A.
Griswold, New York; Fernando Wood,
New York; Eugene M. Wilson, Minne-
sota; J. S. Smith, Oregon; E. F. Dick-
son, Ohio; George W. Morgan, Ohio; P.
W. Strader, Ohio; Henry W. Slocum,
New York; John M. Crebs, Illinois; T.
S. McNeely, Illinois; Patrick Hanfill,
Maryland; Erastus Wells, Missouri; J.
A. Johnson, California; Henry A. Reeve,
New York; B. T. Biggs, Delaware; J.
B. Beck, Kentucky; Clarkson W. Potter,
New York; Samuel Hamilton, Mary-
land; I. Proctor Knott, Kentucky; S. S.
Cox, New York; Charles Haight, New
Jersey; S. S. Newhall, Illinois; S. L.
Mayhew, New York; John Morrissey,
New York; John Fox, New York; W.
S. Holman, Indiana; M. C. Kerr, Indi-
ana; D. M. Vanuiken, Pennsylvania;
James Brooks, New York; Albert G.
Burr, Illinois; William Mungen, Ohio;
D. W. Voorhees, Indiana; Peter M. Dox,
Alabama; Hervey C. Calkin, New York;
W. C. Sherrod, Alabama; John C. Schu-
maker, New York; William H. Barnum,
Connecticut; Thomas L. Jones, Kentuck-
y; J. C. Connor, Texas; W. M. Swee-
ney, Kentucky; J. H. Lewis, Kentucky;
L. S. Trimble, Kentucky; John T. Bird,
New Jersey; Thos. Swann, Maryland;
J. M. Rice, Kentucky; Samuel B. Ax-
tell, California; Charles A. Eldridge,
Wisconsin; G. M. Adams, Kentucky;
James M. Cavanaugh, Montana; J. K.
Shaffer, Idaho; S. T. Nuckolls, Wyom-
ing, and Anthony A. C. Rogers, Ar-
kansas.

A religious woman who always
kept Sunday and washed o' Monday,
and in fact all the rest of the week, as she
was a washerwoman by occupation, had
managed to save enough money to erect
a neat little homestead, when along came
a tornado and left her cottage a wreck.
The old lady's indignation at first was
unspeakable; but at last she subbed.
"Well, here's a pretty piece of business—
No matter, though, I'll pay for this—
hereafter I'll wash on Sundays."

A New York German paper pro-
vided against contingencies and the
strength of Cincinnati beer by sending
seventeen reporters to the Sangerfest.